#### Real-Time Data Warehousing and On-Line Analytical Processing at Aberdeen Test Center's Distributed Center

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#### **ATC Distributed Center**





- •32 node Linux cluster (64 processors)
- •4.4 TB Panasas storage
- Hosted at ARL-MSRC – leverages existing support

#### **Purpose**

- 1. Provide <u>real-time</u> test data verification, analysis and warehousing
- 2. Provide OLAP tools for test data analysis and data mining



## ATC DC Proposal

•Achieve real-time data fusion to provide real-time analytic and decision support

•Establish parallel post processing capabilities to effect knowledge extraction

•Institute a high performance data warehouse

•Real time quality control – utilizing historic data sets



#### ATC DC Timeline

- •Oct-2003 Proposal selected
- •4-May-2004 System Delivered
- •28-June-2004 System on network accepting connections
- July-2004 System Testing Complete
- Sept-2004 Current data handling process (SunE10K) ported to DC
- •Sept-2004 Kerberized filters in place to allow web access to data warehouse (ARL-PET Dr. Walter Landry)
- •Nov-2004 OS Change from RHES to SuSE ES9 Slave node NFS issues
- •Dec-2004 Processing apps running with mpiJava
- •Dec-2004 Tomcat running in a JavaParty environment
- •Nov/Dec-2004 Army Science Conference demo of Data Warehouse
- Feb-2005 Processing apps running with Javaparty
- April-2005 Automated scripts to poll ATC concentrator for new data files



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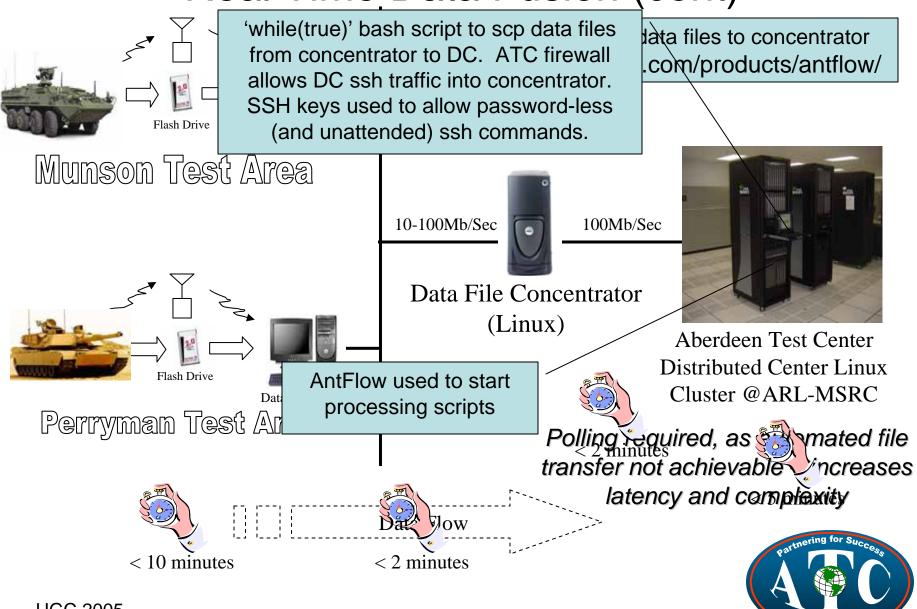


#### Real Time Data Fusion

- Test data collected via on-board instrumentation -VxWorks based computer. Each instrument produces a continuous time history record of up to 250 parameters, up to 10KHz ea. Files closed approx. every 15-30 minutes. Single file size from 10KB to 100MB. Test item may have multiple instruments recording simultaneously.
- Must move raw data files from instrumentation to cluster for processing. Wireless or PC-Card harvesting.
- When raw data files show up on cluster Java based conversion (raw to HDF5) process must fire automatically.
- Report applications fire, creating reports (PDF, Excel etc.) on the just processed data.
- Reports auto-published to web based Digital Library for consumption by decision makers.
- HDF5 data files registered in data warehouse.



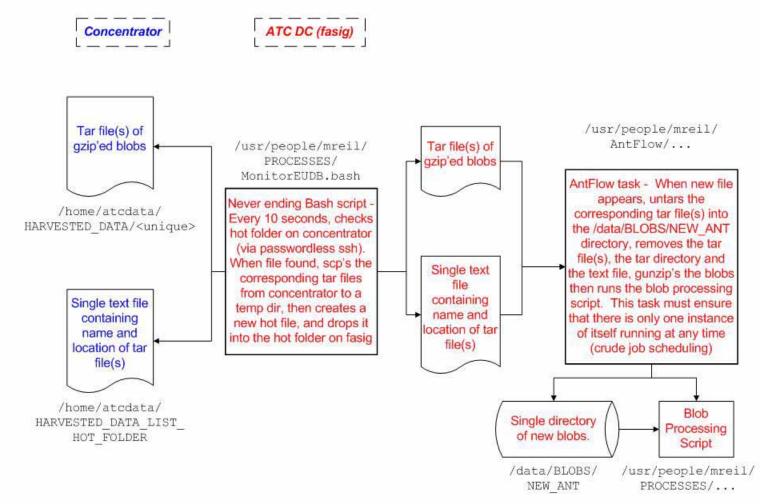




**UGC 2005** 



#### Real Time Data Fusion (cont)





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# Establish post processing capabilities to effect knowledge extraction

- Raw data files are converted to a common format HDF5 chosen. (http://hdf.ncsa.uiuc.edu/HDF5)
- Existing library of java classes and \*nix scripts to convert raw data files to HDF5. Originally single threaded java code, extended to utilize multiple java threads. Worked well on SMP machines (Sun E10K), but not on distributed processor/memory systems (Linux cluster). Processing is easy to parallelize. Each thread gets one data file to convert. Java classes used lots of memory object oriented nature of code contributed to this each data point was a java object. Garbage collection times also large.
- mpiJava thin java wrapper around MPICH. Created java app that distributed processing of data files via message passing (MPI).
   Worked well, but required knowledge of the MPI framework and library. Also dependent on availability of MPICH for your OS/disto.



# Establish post processing capabilities to effect knowledge extraction (cont)

JavaParty – <a href="http://www.ipd.uka.de/JavaParty/features.html">http://www.ipd.uka.de/JavaParty/features.html</a> - \*allows easy port of multi-threaded Java programs to distributed environments such as clusters. Regular Java already supports parallel applications with threads and synchronization mechanisms. While multi-threaded Java programs are limited to a single address space, JavaParty extends the capabilities of Java to distributed computing environments.

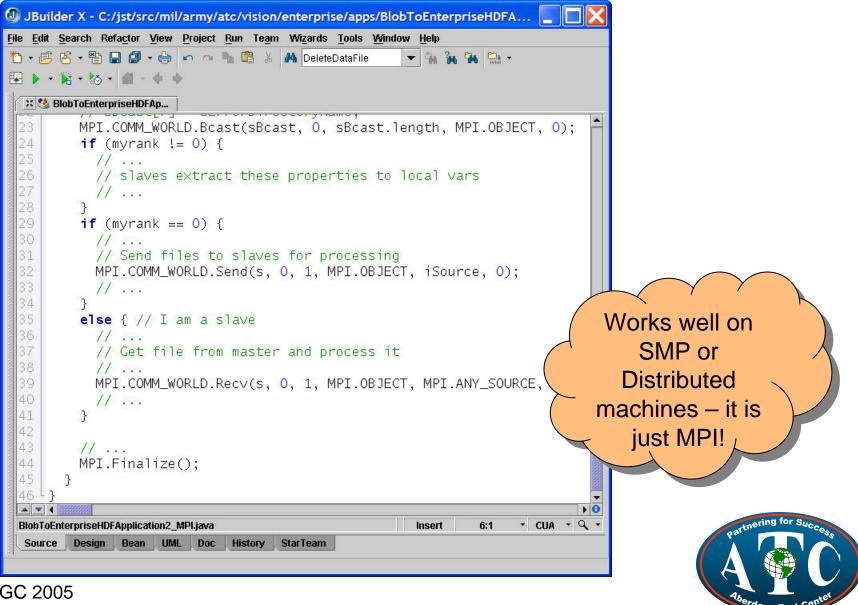
\*From the JavaParty Web Site



### Multiple Java Threads

```
public class ConvertToHDF5 extends Thread {
        ConvertToHDF5 worker = new ConvertToHDF5(...);
        worker.start();
                                        Each thread is
                                     mapped to a physical
        public void run() {
                                       processor by the
                                      JVM (Java Virtual
                                     Machine) - for SMP
                                       machines only!
```

### mpiJava



### **JavaParty**

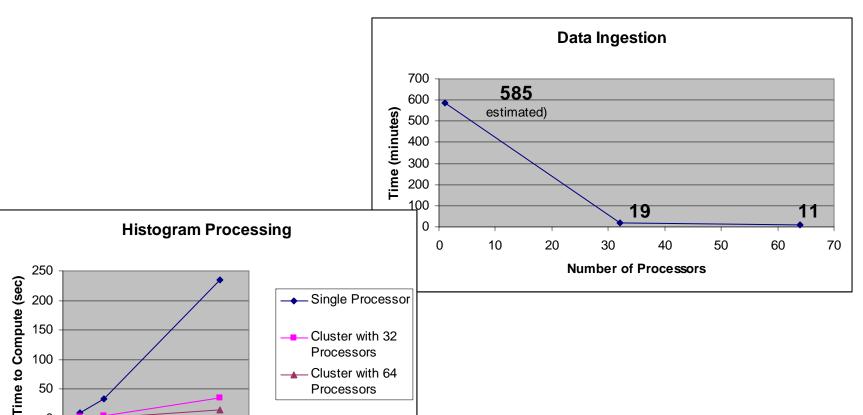
```
public remote class HelloJP {
        public void hello() {
                // Print on the console of the virtual machine where the object lives
                System.out.println("Hello JavaParty!");
        public static void main(String[] a
                for (int n = 0; n <
                                           Each new 'remote' object
                                              is created on a slave
                         // Create a remote of
                                              processor. User can
                         HelloJP wo
                                            control which processor
                         // Remotely invok
                                                with the /** @ i */
                                               construct in code
                         world.helld
JUGC 2005
```

## **JavaParty**

- •Uses ssh to spawn JVMs on slave nodes of cluster (similar to MPI)
- •One JVM per slave processor.
- •Controlled via .jp-nodefile (similar to 'machines' file used with MPI).
- •Pure java implementation no native libraries required.
- •Uses RMI to serialize java objects between JVMs.
- •High performance RMI engine supplied (KaRMI).
- •Possible to use without 'breaking' java source code extend 'RemoteThread' class instead of using 'remote' keyword.
- •This is the framework that we are now using.
- •Regular java invoke application:
  - •java <classname>
- JavaParty invoke application :
  - •jpinvite <classname>



## Establish post processing capabilities to effect knowledge extraction (cont)



Cluster with 64

**Processors** 



50

1000

2000

**Number of Files** 

3000

4000

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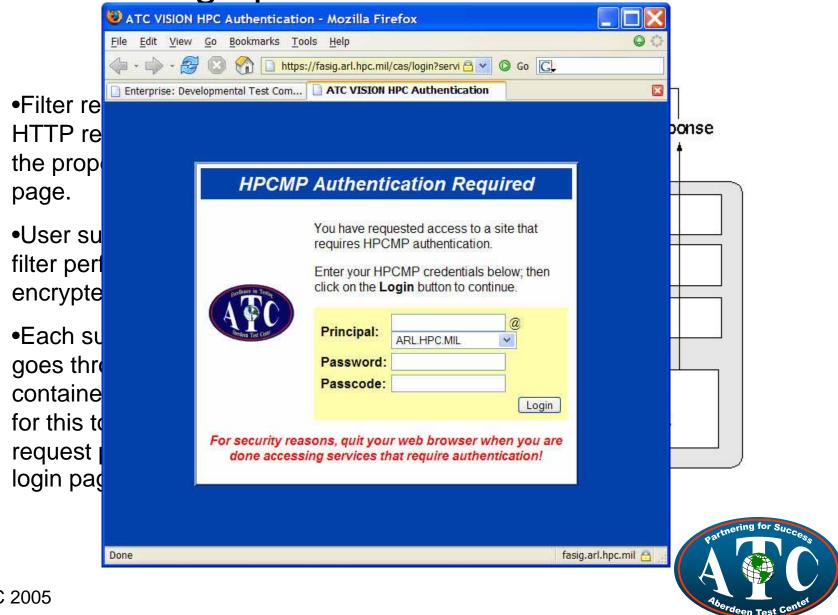
#### What is OLAP?

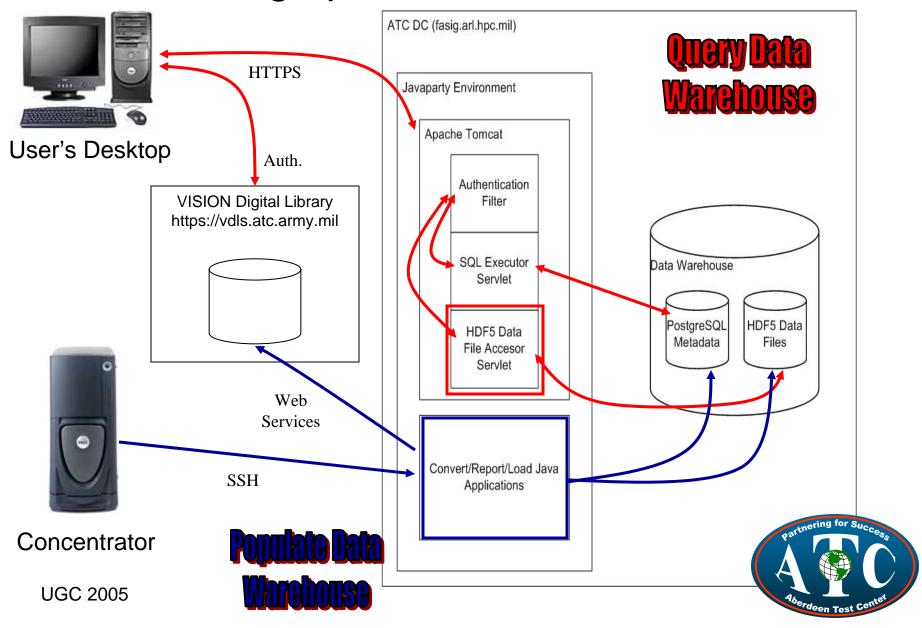
- Online Analytical Processing
- Software that enables decision support via rapid queries to large databases that store corporate data in multidimensional hierarchies and views.

T&E



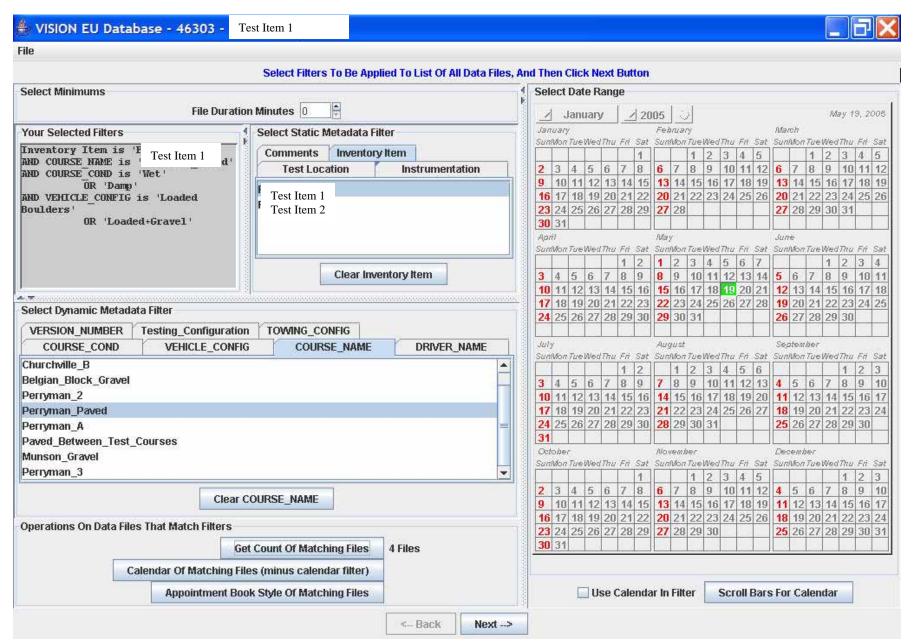
- •PostgreSQL 7.4 installed on dedicated filesystem (500 MB RAID5 JBOD) on head node.
- •Java based web application ported to JavaParty. Allows data set queries submitted by the web app user to be run on all nodes of the cluster in parallel (for aggregate operations). Tomcat started via 'javaparty' rather than the standard 'java'. This allows servlets to create remote objects, which run on the remote nodes.
- •Kerberos/SecureID authentication module written by PET IMT Dr. Walter Landry @ ARL. Uses J2EE servlet filter framework and cookies to authenticate each HTTP request.
- •GUI is java applet, which runs in users browser. GUI presents metadata to user, who selects filter settings, and applet then submits SQL statement on users behalf to data warehouse. List of data sets is returned user can then request composite routines be run on the set of data files these are run on the entire cluster in the JavaParty environment.

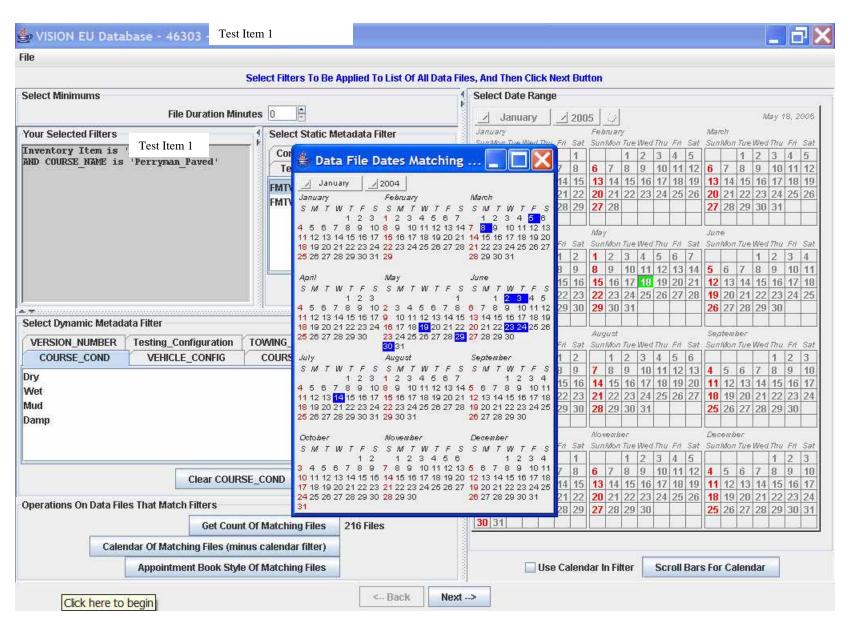


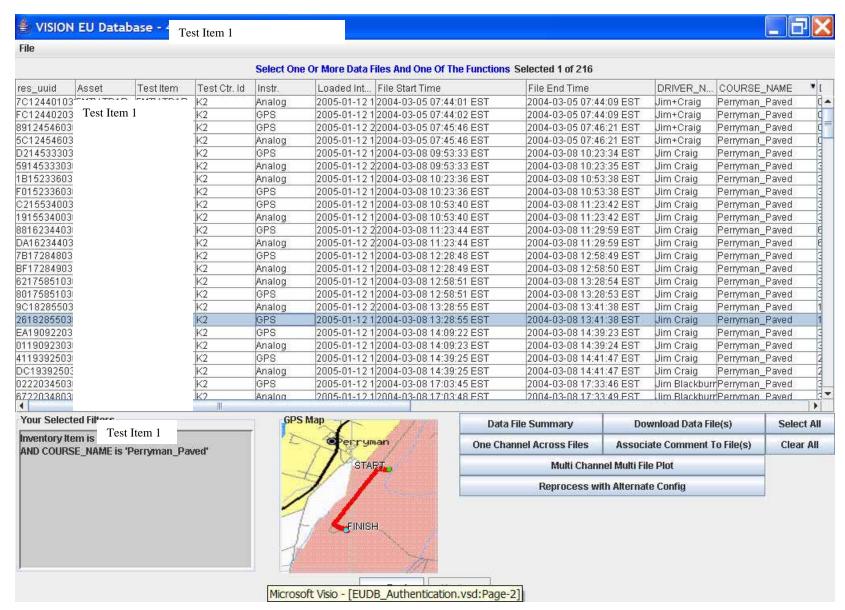


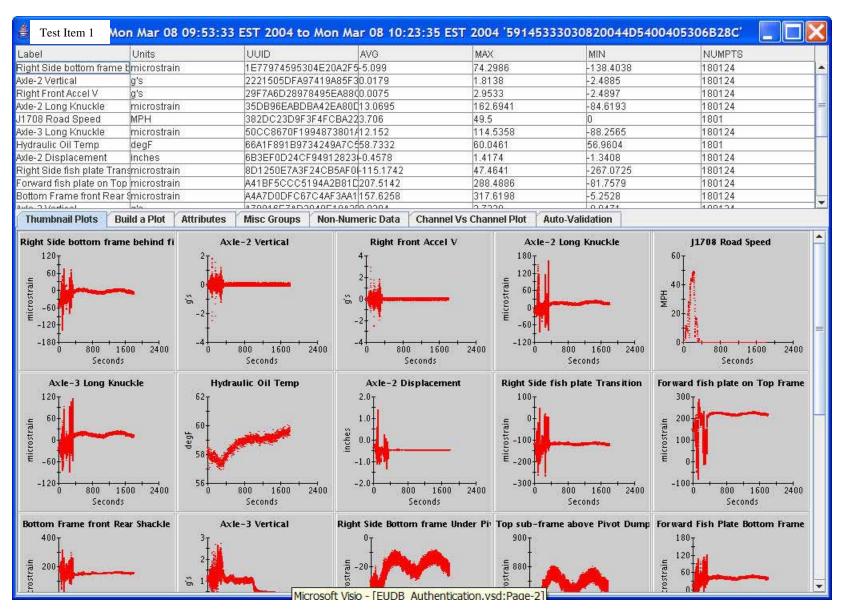
## Screenshots Of OLAP GUI

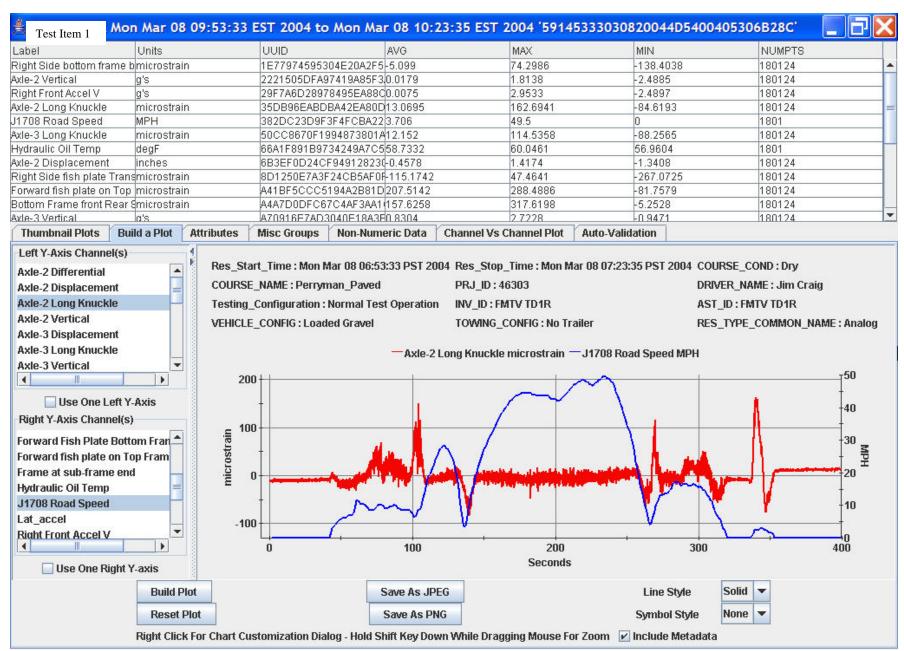




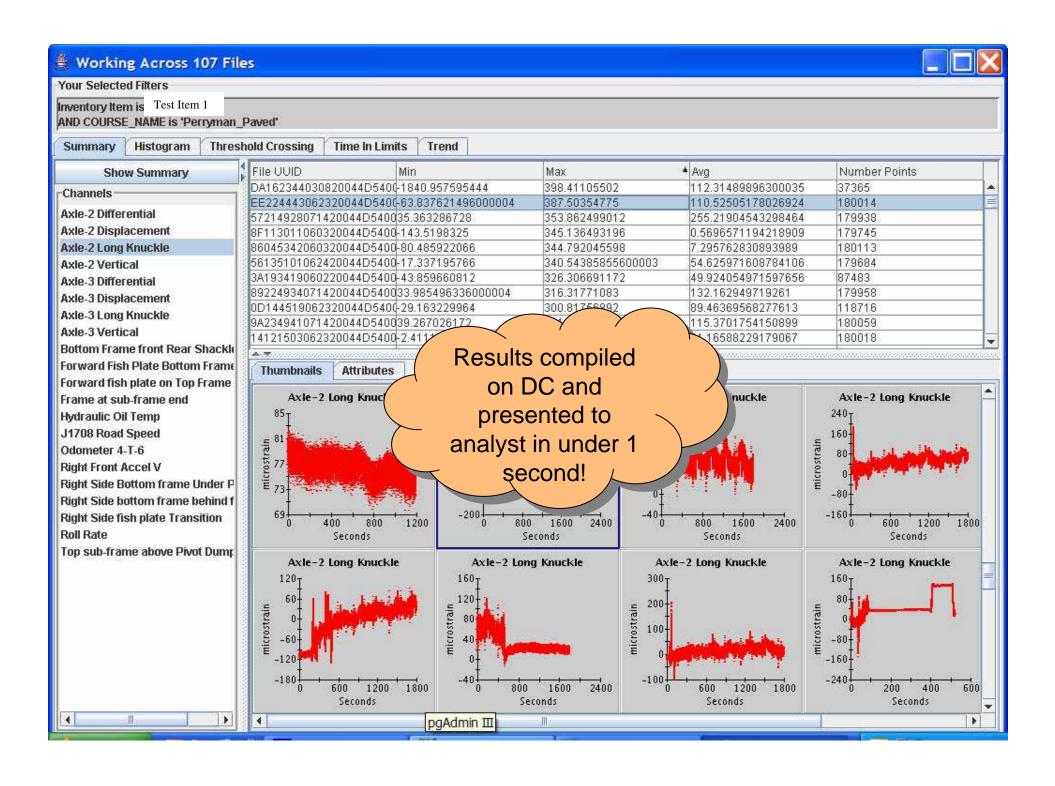


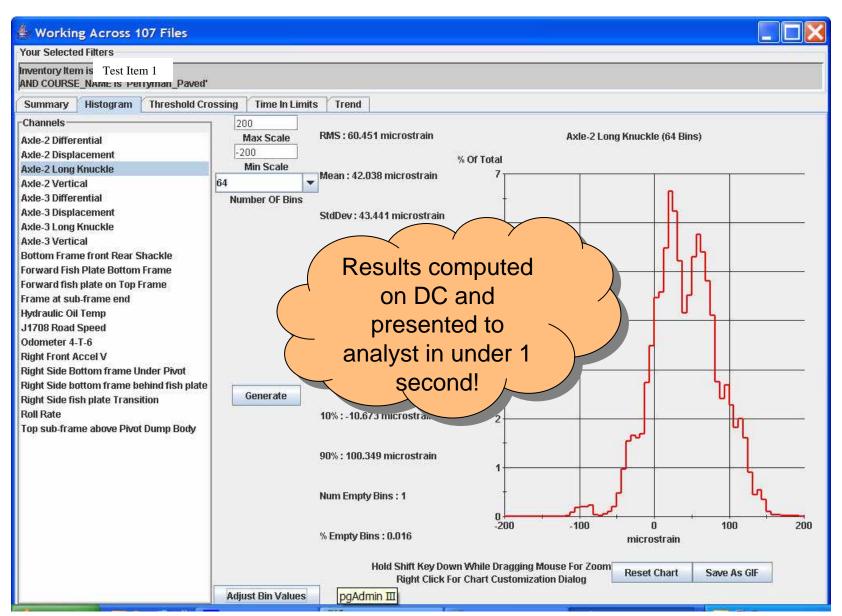


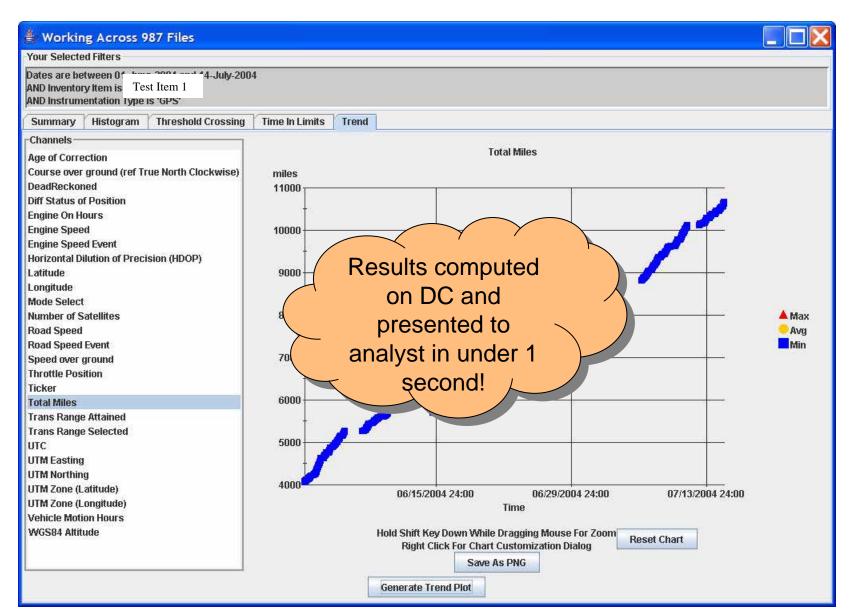


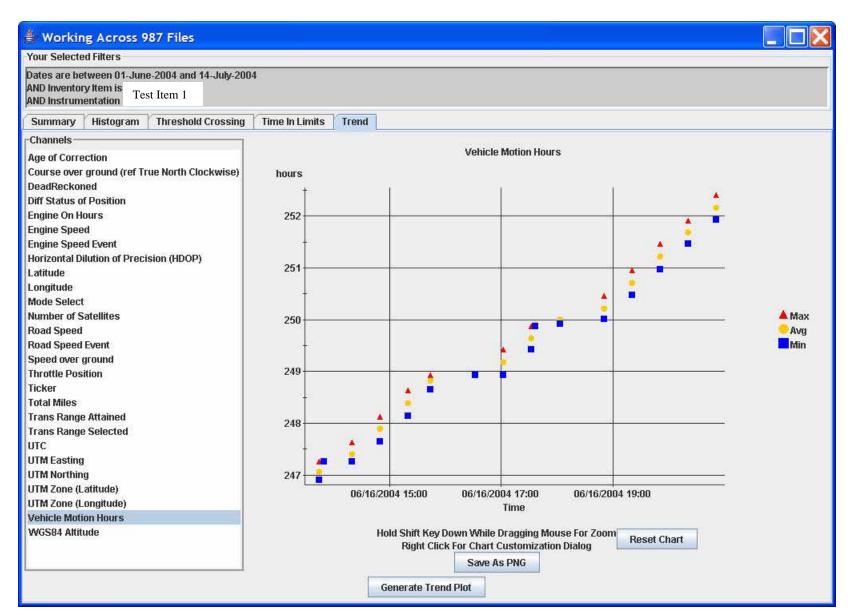


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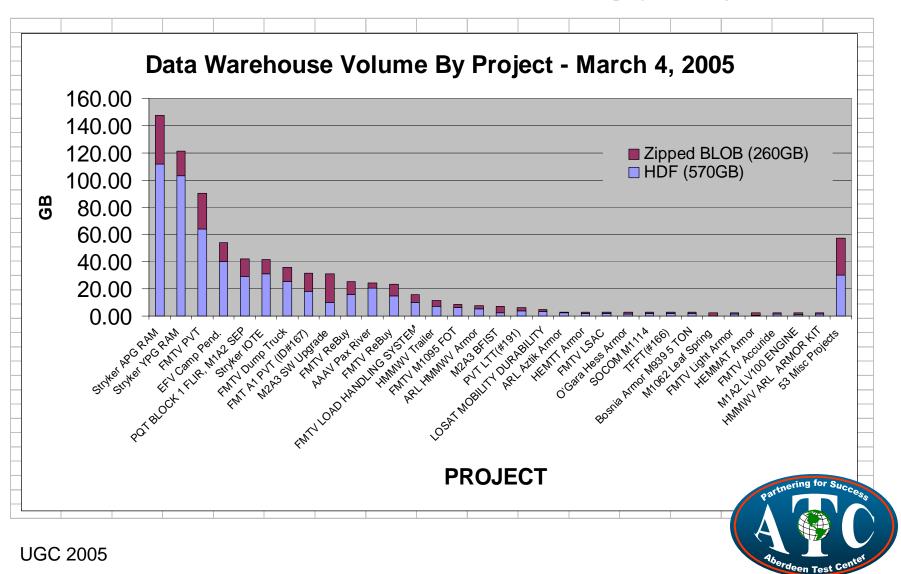








Over 80 projects using Data Warehouse



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## Real time quality control – utilizing historic data sets

- •New data sets compared with warehoused data from the same channel/test item for anomaly detection.
- •Future Work



### Summary

- Parallel java applications are running very well on cluster.
- Polling vs. interrupt (event) driven processing not ideal but workable.
- ARL MSRC administering the system is ideal.
- Data warehouse access requiring kerberos/secureID does not fit well with our current Digital Library project based authentication. ATC customers must obtain HPCMP account in order to use data warehouse (they don't even know they are using HPCMP assets).
- Special thanks to Tom Kendall, Chris Slaughter and Ryan Baxter at ARL-MSRC for assistance every step of the way!

## Partnering For Success

